

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

RI/AN

EXTENSION

NO.

5X-4435

DATE

4 MAR 1965

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. SR/CA

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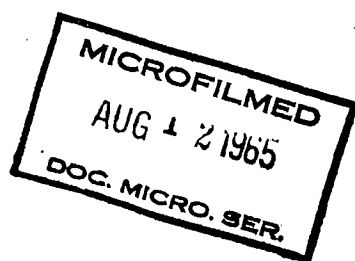
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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

AN	SR/CA
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А. Цвко
47 Академическая ул.
г. Минск
СССР

Україна. Закарпаття.
Закарпатський машинобудівний
інститут.
Фубина Валентин Іларіонович.

74-124-29/4

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SX-4435

Re: ○ Contacts with Soviet Exchange student in Toronto on Feb. 25, 1965.

Source: R.

Date: March 4, 1965

4 mar. 65

I.

1. Contact was made with the Soviet student by L.Z. This report is an addition to previous one, and deals only with conversation that R. had with subject on the side.
2. Subject, ~~Alexander~~ IVKO. Nationality Byelorussian, graduate of the Minsk University degree in Chemistry. Attends Trinity College at the University of Toronto postgraduate school degree Masters. Description: Ht. 5'4", 160 age 35-37, brown hair combed back, personality, quiet, withdrawn, when attacked in conversation will not try to rebuke arguments, but remain quiet and smile. Does not smoke.

Address: # 7 Akademicheskaya St.
Minsk, USSR



3. After the meeting Ivko, and R. exchanged addresses.
4. During the meeting Ivko showed R. a pamphlet about Minsk and Moscow.

II. TOPICS:

1. RUSSIFICATION :

R. asked the subject about the language of instruction in Byelorussian schools. Ivko said that the language used generally is Russian, the reason for this is that it is a common language and binds all the different nationalities in the USSR. When asked if this was just another form of great Russian chauvanism, he said that in the USSR, all people were equal and there is no chauvanism. R. wanted to know why all the nations had to praise the "Great Russian people", and why there was never a mention of the "Great Byelorussian people" or the "Great Ukrainian people", Ivko replied that the Russian nation is truly great, and that it should be praised. R. asked about the concept of equality of nations, and why was the Russian nation more equal, than the Byelorussian or the Ukrainian. Ivko did not answer.

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R. pressed the point that the non-russian peoples of the USSR were being forced to assimilate into Russian customs and regard Russian as their own language. Ivko made the remark that it would not be very bad if Russian became the official language of the USSR. R. did not answer this question directly but just looked at Ivko in amazement.

2. COMPARISON OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING:

R. and Ivko started to compare the standard of living of the 2 countries, Ivko compared the pay and living conditions of a minor to an american worker. With the conclusion being that a american workers standard of living is 3 times higher than a Soviet's. The factors that went into this were: Pay of American is 4 times greater than his Soviet counterpart, while apartments are cheaper in the USSR, they can not compare with american in quality or size. Ivko admitted these facts unwillingly. When questioned on the salaries of party bosses, Ivko was vague, and unwilling to talk about it.

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that he had a book of Evtushenko's poetry with him, and would give it to the students. R. asked Dubyna if he had heard of the cafe Marichka in Kiev, R. said that his friends who have visited Kiev, told him that in Marichka cafe there are poetry readings of young poets. Dubyna said that he knew of the cafe, and that it is very popular among students.

3. STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS: R. said that in the U.S. there are student demonstrations of one type or another, he said that students are always protesting about something, (R. said this in a humorous manner) he wanted to know if in the USSR there are such occurrences. Dubyna replied that there are no demonstrations, if the students have a grudge against a professor they can put it on writing and give it to the rector. Ivko added that students break up dances every once in a while. At this comment Dubyna looked at Ivko in a cross manner.
4. LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS: L.Z. asked Dubyna what is the language of instruction at the University of Kiev. Dubyna replied that Russian is used in the technical institutes, but that in the schools of liberal arts Ukrainian is spoken. R. asked Dubyna why this is so, he said that since there are many different nationalities attending the University there has to be one language that is common to all.
5. RUSSIFICATION: R. said that he heard from some of his friends in the U.S. that had been to Ukraine that it was almost impossible to hear Ukrainian on the streets of the larger cities. Dubyna said that there are many Russians in Ukraine, and that it is more comfortable to speak Russian, Russian is also the language that binds all the nations of the USSR. R. answered that in the European Common Market, French is not forced upon Germans or vice versa, but that in the Ukraine all the large papers come out bi-lingualy, in Ukrainian and in Russian, and even the local press comes out in the Russian language also. Dubyna did not answer these statements. Ivko stated that it would not be very bad if Russian became the official language of the USSR. R. said that this is against the nationality policy of the USSR.

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Re: Contact with 2 Soviet students in Toronto on Feb. 2, 1965 from 19:30 to 23:00 hrs. Meeting took place at the University of Toronto (Trinity College) in the room of one of the students (Ivko)

Source: R.

Date: March 1, 1965

I.

1. Present from the Soviet students were the following:

(ILLARYONOVICH) ~~22~~ ✓ []
A. VALENTIN ILLARYONOVICH DUBYNA, nationality Ukrainian, born in d.o.b. 1930 p.o.b. Zaporizhe
Zaporizhe Ukraine, graduate from the Kiev University Technical Institute.
studying Mechanical Engineering, married, description: Ht. 5'7" age 34-36
wt. 140 lbs. brown hair curly, balding in front. round face, no scars
does not smoke, personality outgoing, seemed to be the leader in the
conversation, spoke mostly Russian, but could speak Ukrainian. When
attacked in conversation would get angry and lose himself.

< Address: Zaporizha,
Zaporizian Machine Building Institute ,
UKSSR. >

Personnel identified
B. ^{ALEXANDR} ALEXANDER IVKO, ^{ALEXANDROVICH} nationality Byelorussian, graduate from the Minsk
University, studying Chemistry, description: age 35-37, 150 lbs,
5'7", well built, brown hair combed back, no scars, does not smoke,
personality, quiet, mild mannered. when attacked will smile and remain
quiet. Speaks Russian and Byelorussian, said that he understands Ukrainian,
but does not speak it. Has relatives in Ukraine.

Address : # 7 Akademicheskaya st.
Minsk
USSR.

2. Present from local students were: Luba Zobniw, Bohdan Pysiak and R.
the meeting was arranged by L.Z. who contacted Dubyna on the phone and
then called R. in N.Y. to inform him of the meeting.
3. The meeting was arranged for 19:30 in the lobby of Trinity college, at that
time L.Z. was to call Dubynas room and they were to meet ~~and have the meeting.~~

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At the meeting there was to be present R. who was supposed to be L.Z.'s boyfriend. At 19:30 the 3 students L.Z., B.P., and R. met Dubyna in the lobby of Trinity college, at 19:45 Ivko came and all 5 went to find a restaurant where they could talk. When all the restaurants were found to be closed they went to Ivko's room, and there they conducted the meeting.

4. R. started the conversation by saying that he was a student of Slavic studies and that he was planning a trip to the USSR, he wanted to ask the Soviet students for some pointers about the USSR, before going to Intourist for information. At the same time R. wanted to know if he could visit certain cities in the Ukraine, if he could live with Ukrainian students, in thier dormitories, how much such a trip would cost. The details of the conversation are given below, in part II.

5. After the conversation R. exchanged adresses with the 2 Soviet students giving them the following adress: Roman Malaniuk

21 Ave. A west

Rochester, N.Y.

6. Separate reports of L.Z. and B.P. will follow in the near future.

II. TOPICS

1. STUDENT LIFE IN KIEV : According to Dubyna, Kiev is called the city of students, in the city there are 600 students from all over the world. Mostly Africa and Asia, and Latin America. R. asked him what do the students do in their spare time, he wanted to know if they go to cafes, listen to jazz, read poetry, like students in America or Canada. Dubyna replied that in Kiev there are cafes for young people, where Saturday evenings young poets get together and read their poetry, and that young people come and listen to jazz music, but, said Dubyna, "American Jazz is not popular, it is not considered music".

2. YOUNG POETS : R. asked Dubyna if he had heard of the young Ukrainian poets, like Drash, or Kostenko. Dubyna replied no, but that he had heard of Evtushenko, and that he was very popular in the Ukraine. Dubyna said

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did not have this right, nor did it have it's own culture, or folklore. R. added that New York state did not have it's own language, but that the Ukraine did. Again R. mentioned the fact that 10 years ago the term was Soviet peoples, plural, but now it is one people. Dubyna did not reply.

8. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE UKSSR WITH OTHER COUNTRIES :

R. asked Dubyna if the UkSSR had a right to have diplomatic relations with other nations, even other socialist nations. And if so why doesn't she have them. Dubyna replied that the Ukraine has a right to have such diplomatic ties, and that in Kiev there is an American consul. R. rejected this by saying that there is no such thing, that Ukraine does not even have diplomatic relations with Poland or Rumania. Dubyna was angered by R.'s comment and asked him where he got his information. R. said that in the journal Komunist Ukrainy there was an article by the minister of foreign affairs of the UkSSR L. Palamarchuk , where he stated that Ukraine does not need to have diplomatic relations with other nations because consuls cost too much money. Dubyna replied that he was sure that there were American trade officials in Kiev, which do business with the Ukrainian ministry of trade. R. calmly replied that the UkSSR does not have a ministry of trade, that it was liquidated in 1959. Dubyna was angered by this remark and R. did not prolong this topic.

9. RUSSIAN NATIONALISM :

b R. wanted to know if Dubyna had ever heard of Hryshevsky, and why his works are forbidden in the USSR. Dubyna said that H. was a bourgeois nationalist, and that his views reflected a very narrow conception of Ukrainian statehood, but he added that his works are not forbidden, and could be obtained in any library. R. answered that he definitely knew that H.'s works are banned in all libraries, but he added, the works of such Russian czarist historians as Klyuchevsky who praised the czar to no end are found readily. R. added that it was strange to see such works being published along with the banning of H. Dubyna said that he did not know of these matters but

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Ivko did not answer. R. asked Dubyna why Ukrainians outside the UkSSR did not have their own schools, or Ukrainian language newspapers. Dubyna gave the excuse that there was no need for such. R. gave the Kuban region as an example, he said that in the Kuban there are over 200,000 Ukrainians, and they have no schools or newspapers. What is to become of those people. R. mentioned the decree of Malenkov-Beria, that officials have to use their native languages. Dubyna said that that decree is being used every day. R. replied sharply that this was nonsense, that in the Universities, and in the Komsomol Russian is the only language used.

6. DRAWING TOGETHER OF NATIONS (Zlyttia Natziy) :

R. said that in the program of the 22nd congress of the CP of the Soviet Union, there was proclaimed a policy of the drawing together of nations, he wanted to know what this is supposed to mean. Dubyna replied that such a policy was never proclaimed, and that it was contrived by the immigration. R. said that he would show it to him black on white. Dubyna answered that by saying "not in a Soviet book" R. was angered by this, and said not to take him for a naive person, that he was a student of Soviet affairs, and it was his business to be well acquainted with the program of the CP. Dubyna did not answer.

7. CONCEPTION OF " SOVIET PEOPLE " :

R. asked Dubyna what is meant by the term " Soviet People ". R. said that 10 years ago the term Soviet peoples was used throughout, now the conception has changed. R. wanted to know if the term Soviet People is synonymous with Russian, what language do the Soviet people speak, what is their culture, is it a Russian culture. Dubyna compared the Soviet people with the American nation, saying that it is a combination of many different nationalities. R. replied that it was silly to compare the USSR to America, saying that America was a state while the USSR was a union of many different nationalities, where the separate republics have separate rights, he gave the example of the UkSSR belonging to the U.N. and said that New York state

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promised that he would look into it.

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10. REMOVAL OF KHRUSCHEV :

R. questioned Dubyna about his views on the new Soviet government, and why Khrushchev was removed. Dubyna said that Khrushchev himself asked to be relieved of the posts of first secretary and chairman, he even called together the meeting of the presidium of the CC which removed him. R. commented that this was physically impossible, since Khrushchev was in the Crimea at the time when the meeting was called, R. added that since the fall of Khrushchev there was no mention of him in the Soviet press. Ivko said that this was not true and he proceeded to show R. a Russian language newspaper " Pobeda " (printed in Canada) where there was a mention of Khrushchev dedicating a small statue in a small town. R. said that this was a paper printed in Canada, and repeated that in the Union newspapers Pravda or Isvestia there was still no mention of Khrushchev. R. went on to say that in Kiev not too long ago there was a celebration of the 20 anniversary of the liberation of Ukraine from the Nazi's. Before that celebration (when Khrushchev was still in power) there were many articles in the Ukrainian press about the role of Khrushchev in the liberation of the Ukraine. R. said that Khrushchev was called a hero, and a wise leader, it was made to look like he liberated Kiev singlehandedly. In the Kiev art gallery there was a picture of Khrushchev and General Vatutin standing over the Dniپر river and looking at Kiev. But after the removal of Khrushchev at the celebrations in Kiev neither Shelest nor Mikoyan ~~added~~ mentioned Khrushchev in their speeches. R. added that even the portrait was removed from the public gallery. Dubyna did not reply to the question about the speeches of Shelest or Mikoyan, but said that all portraits of people who are not members of the CC are not allowed to hang in public. R. retorted that this was not a personal portrait, but a work of art. Dubyna seemed uncomfortable at this reply and did not answer. Ivko said that he was sure that there was a mention of Khrushchev in the paper Pravda since his fall. R. noticed that Ivko had a subscription to Pravda and asked him to

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look through the back issues and try to find a mention of him. Ivko started to look and after a half hour gave up.

11. STALIN'S CULT AND KHRUSCHEV :

R. asked Dubyna if it was true that Khrushchev was trying to form a personality cult around himself, and if so why. Dubyna replied that it looked that way after 1960, the reason he gave was that Khrushchev had obtained all power in his hands and was abusing it. R. wanted to know what kind of mistakes did Khrushchev make. The unification of industrial and agricultural organizations, and the emphasis on corn in agriculture were the ones mentioned by Dubyna. R. asked if it was possible to change agricultural policy without changing leadership. Dubyna gave the reply that Khrushchev was a very stubborn man, and that it was impossible to tell him anything. R. stated that Khrushchev himself exposed the personality cult of Stalin, how could he possibly create one around himself. Dubyna did not answer. R. continued by asking Dubyna where Khrushchev was during the personality cult of Stalin, and why didn't he protest against the terror. Dubyna answered, saying that Khrushchev was in the Ukraine, and did not know of Stalin's excesses. R. replied that this was a nonsensical answer, Khrushchev was in a responsible position in the Ukraine during Stalin's regime, and for a time was the first secretary of the CP of Ukraine, he could not have been blind to the terror of Stalin. R. went on to say that Khrushchev would have been blind not to see the false excuses that were given for the purges, such excuses as poisoning the Dniiper were absurd. Dubyna was visibly disturbed and did not reply. Ivko defended Stalin by saying that he did a lot of good for the USSR before his cult was formed. R. asked Ivko who elected Stalin, when Ivko did not reply, R. said that the Soviet press writes that the people elect the leaders, therefore the people elected Stalin. Why was his terror allowed to last 10 years using minimum figures, and in those ten years many people were sent to Siberia needlessly or shot, R. asked Ivko what kind of democracy this was. Dubyna joined the conversation at this point and said that it was

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a better democracy than in the U.S., in the U.S. it took 4 years to remove a leader who was making mistakes, B.P. agreed that in the U.S. it took 4 years, but in the USSR, it took 10 years to remove ~~Stalin~~ Khrushchev, R. added that only death removed Stalin. Dubyna was lost at such a reply and remained quiet.

12. REHABILITATION OF UKRAINIAN WRITERS :

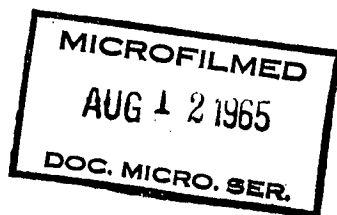
R. asked Dubyna if he had ever heard of Mykola Khvylovy, and if he thought that he might be rehabilitated by the regime. Dubyna was familiar with Khvylovy, but said that he doubted that his works would be rehabilitated because he was a nationalist. R. mentioned the fact that Khvylovy was a member of the CP, and only committed suicide in protest of Russian nationalism in Ukraine. Dubyna was not sure what to say and replied that the government does not rehabilitate people who commit suicide. R. referred to Skrypnyk who committed suicide for the same reason but was rehabilitated. Dubyna did not answer.

13. CULTURAL EXCHANGE:

At the end of the meeting R. mentioned the fact that the cultural and student exchange was very good for both sides, and should be continued. Both Dubyna and Ivko agreed, and said that the only way to see a country is to go there oneself.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS :

During the conversation the leader from the side of the Soviet students was definitely Dubyna, he tried to present the Soviet side in a very optimistic manner. When attacked Dubyna would become flustered, and lose his sense of logic. On the other hand, Ivko was more submissive, would listen to the other point of view, Ivko was afraid of Dubyna's presense, and tried to say as little as possible to the whole group. Most of the talking he did , was on the side with R. (report will follow shortly)



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